

FALLACIES IN ARGUMENT (NOTES)

EMOTIONAL FALLACIES

Scare tactics: scaring people and _____ possible dangers well beyond their _____ likelihood; can also be used to stampede legitimate fears into _____ or _____.

Either-Or Choices: a way to _____ choices and give them power by _____ the options for _____ to only two options. "ultimatums"

Slippery slope: an _____ of the future consequences of an action, usually to _____. These as such can also be _____.

Sentimental appeals: arguments that use emotions _____ to _____ readers from _____. Often highly personal and individual, focusing attention on _____ or _____ situations that evoke guilt about _____ an idea.

Bandwagon appeals: arguments that urge people to follow the _____ everyone else is taking.

ETHICAL FALLACIES

Appeals to false authority: when writers (or speakers) offer _____, or other authorities they _____, as _____ warrant for believing a claim:

Claim: X is true because I say so.

Warrant: _____.

Claim: X is true because _____.

Warrant: _____.

Dogmatism: attempt to persuade by _____ or _____ that a particular position is the _____ one conceivably _____ within a community. "There are _____ arguments to be made: the truth is _____ - _____ to those who know better."

Moral equivalence: suggesting serious _____ don't differ in kind from _____. "But everyone else does it too!"

Ad Hominem arguments: (from the Latin for "_____") attacks directed at the _____ of a person rather than at the _____ he or she makes.

LOGICAL FALLACIES

Hasty generalization: an inference drawn from _____ evidence

Faulty causality: (in Latin *post hoc*, _____, "after this, therefore _____") fallacious _____ that because one event or action _____ another, the first necessarily _____ the second. This is in essence confusing _____ for causation.

Begging the question: a claim is made on ground that cannot be accepted as _____ because those _____ are in doubt. (Also called "_____")

Equivocation: an argument that gives a _____ an honest appearance; it is a _____-_____.

Non sequitur: (Latin for "does not follow") an argument in which claims, reasons, or warrants fail to _____ logically; one point does not _____ from another.

Faulty analogy: inaccurate or inconsequential _____ between objects or concepts.